Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1825. [NO. 19.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Public Sale.

ON Thursday, 27th instant, will be exposed to public sale, at Haye's Mills, all my stock of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Corn, Wheat, Flour, Lumber, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. &c. Also, two Stills and forty or fifty Still vessels.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale, by BENJA. JOHNSON.

☞The above Sale is postponed until Thursday, the 10th of February next.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

A tract of about 100 acres of land, lately the property of the heirs of Moses Hayes, dec'd. lying on the north-west side of Paw Creek, between the Charlotte and Steel Creek roads, on which is a pretty good dwelling-house, barn, &c. Also, a tract of seven acres of meadow land, lying on the same creek, a little below the above tract. If not disposed of previous to the day of the above sale, it will then be offered publicly for *sale* or *rent*. 4t19

AARON WHEELER,

Coach, Sign, Chair & Ornamental PAINTER,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

☞Painting in the country will be done on short notice.

N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-guilt.

Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1tf

A Bargain.

ANY person desirous to settle in the village of Charlotte, N. C. and save the trouble and expense of building, will do well to call on the subscriber, who offers for sale his house and lots on terms to please a purchaser, viz:—three front lots and two back, lying in the Sandy Hollow, and adjoining William Lucky's land; also, two lots, the front on Broad street, and back lot, adjoining the Methodist Church.—Also, a two story dwelling-house on Broad-st. situated a few rods north-east from the Court-House, with two lots. On the premises are an excellent Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Barn, Stables, and every other necessary out building.

EDW'D. M. BRONSON.

DOCTOR FOX

RESPECTFULLY solicits those indebted to him, to call immediately and make settlement. Being under the necessity of attending to his possessions in the west, early in the ensuing spring, such as disregard this request longer than the February Court, will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer after that time.

January 13, 1825. 4t19

Notice.

I FOREWARN all persons whatsoever, from trading for a certain note of hand, (dated in April, 1822,) given by me, and made payable to Oliver Simpson, of Rockingham county, in this state; as the property for which said note was given has proved to be unsound, and I am determined not to pay it, unless compelled by law. JORDAN WILLIAMSON.

Mecklenburg, Jan. 9, 1825.—3wrt19

Look Here!

I WILL prosecute, with all the rigor of the law, any person who shall cut, or hawl any timber off the lands lately belonging to the heirs of Nicholas Giboney, deceased, without my permission. GUY MAXWELL.

Jan. 12, 1825. 4t19

Notice.

JAMES T. ASBURY intends leaving Charlotte in the month of April. All persons that have claims against me, will please present them for settlement against the 1st day of March; those indebted, will save costs and trouble, by making payment in a few weeks.

JAMES T. ASBURY.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1825.—9t22

There will be kept a good assortment of Harness, and other articles in my line, till the first day of April, and will be sold low for cash only.

Yorkville Book Bindery.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, that he carries on the *Book-Bindery*, in all its various branches. Having supplied himself with the best of materials, he will execute work in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

N. B. All orders for Blank and Copy Books will be punctually attended to.

9tf JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Mea paupera regna,

As Capt. Dougald Dahlgetty says, (of Drumthwacket.)

I OFFER for sale my Houses and Lot, adjoining Mr. J. Irwin's, on the north corner of the Public Square. Persons disposed to purchase, will view the premises.

To my debtors, (with all due deference to their superior cognitions,) I would request, beseech, desire, insist, that they will be kind enough to call and see me.

15 3teop J. TORRENCE.

Deeds for Sale, at this Office.

A Lottery,

For the benefit and encouragement of MECHANISM

in the Western part of North-Carolina.

THE following scheme is the result of a meeting of the Charlotte Benevolent Mechanical Society, for the purpose of devising ways and means to exchange the labor already expended in manufacturing, for another stock of materials, that they may continue cheerfully in the exercise of their occupation, by which alone they have been instructed to make a subsistence. The great want of vent for the labor of the very limited manufactories of the western part of North-Carolina, is severely felt by those who have been taught to rely on their profession alone for the support of their families; and such indigence will doubtless keep every branch of mechanism that labors under it, in an awkward and cramped condition, that must retard that energetic spirit, without which it is impossible for the art to flourish.

The society feels sanguine in the hope, that gentlemen who are not in the habit of embarking in lottery schemes generally, will be influenced by charitable motives to encourage mechanism at their doors, and thereby have an opportunity of profiting themselves $500 for $2 in advance, and affording their countenance for the encouragement of the best interest of the western part of the state. And for the security of those who may embark in this scheme, the society propose appointing several disinterested persons to value the work, and see that it shall not be imposed on the people at exorbitant prices. The society has succeeded in procuring gentlemen to superintend the drawing, in whom the public has full confidence, and whose names will give a character to the Lottery. It is proposed to draw the scheme as soon as the tickets can be sold, which, it is likely, will be in February.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1825.

SCHEME.

1536 TICKETS, at $2.

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

1	Prize of	$500 (Phæton and Cotton Saw Gin)	is	$500
1	do	$300 (Family Coach)	is	300
1	do	$250 (Gig)	is	250
1	do	$180 (do.)	is	180
1	do	$130 (do.)	is	130
2	do	$100 (Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin)	is	200
2	do	$80 (Gig and Sociable)	is	160
2	do	$20 (Bedsteads)	is	40
3	do	$14 (a set of Tables)	is	42
2	do	$12 (Windsor Chairs)	is	24
3	do	$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke)	is	30
1	do	$8 (Bellows top Cradle)	is	8
10	do	$6 (6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans)	is	60
10	do	$5 (Hats)	is	50
1	do	$4 (Candlestand)	is	4
1	do	$3 (do)	is	3
20	do	$3 (do)	is	60
300	do	$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)	is	600
43	1do	$1 (Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.)	is	431
793				$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.

*15

QUANTICO CANAL LOTTERY,

OF VIRGINIA.—*FIFTH CLASS.*

To be drawn the eighth day of February, 1825.

A. M'INTYRE, MANAGER.

SCHEME.

1	PRIZE OF	$10,000	IS	$10,000
1	- -	6,000	-	6,000
1	- -	4,000	-	4,000
1	- -	3,000	-	3,000
1	- -	2,000	-	2,000
1	- -	1,538	-	1,538
6	- -	1,000	-	6,000
6	- -	500	-	3,000
6	- -	200	-	1,200
156	- -	24	-	3,744
312	- -	12	-	3,744
468	- -	8	-	3,744
7800	- -	4	-	31,200
8760	PRIZES.			$79,170
15600	BLANKS.			
24360	TICKETS.			

This is a Lottery formed by a ternary combination and permutation of 30 numbers.

Orders for TICKETS and SHARES received at the

POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE.

WHOLE TICKET $4 00 | QUARTERS $1 00
HALF 2 00 |

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Nos. of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least $13 60, nett, with so many chances for capitals; or shares of packages may be had at the same rate.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, will be received in payment.

December 6, 1824.

A Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN, who can come well recommended for morals and capacity, will be employed, on liberal terms, to take charge of a few children in a private family.

Application made to the editor of this paper.

January 18, 1825.—3t19

The thorough bred and celebrated running Horse

Wild Medley,

(Raised by Capt. Samuel Washington, of Va.)

WILL stand the spring season, commencing the 1st of March, at Yorkville every other week; and at Maj. Morrows, Mecklenburg county, every other week; and so on alternately, (public days excepted) till the end of the season, which will be on the 1st of July next.

WILD MEDLEY will be let to mares, at the moderate rate of *ten dollars* the season—notes will be required at the same time, payable at the end of the season—*six dollars* the single leap, to be paid at the time of service, or the mare will be considered as put by the season—*fifteen dollars* to insure a mare to be in foal, to be due as soon as it is discovered she is in foal. If the mare is parted with, the money to become due the same as though she had not been parted with.

Every exertion will be used by the subscriber to prevent accidents, but he will not be accountable for any.

DESCRIPTION.

WILD MEDLEY is a beautiful *white*, 15 hands 2 inches and a half high, of fine form and figure, of large bone and great muscular power.

PEDIGREE.

WILD MEDLEY was got by the old imported Mendoza; his dam by the imported horse Pensacola; his grand dam by Lindsay's Arabian; his great grand dam by old Fearnought, with a cross of old Rockingham and the Arabian Ranger.

N. B. Fifty cents will be considered due to the groom from each person at the time of putting a mare.

☞Those persons who choose to send their mares, and leave them with the subscriber until they prove with foal, can do so upon very moderate terms. He has a very plentiful supply of forage, and has sown a good quantity of small grain for pasturage.

E. JENNINGS.

York District, Feb. 1, 1825.—6t23

CERTIFICATE.

We the undersigned, certify that *Wild Medley* has stood two seasons in Charlotte;—we consider him a horse of superior form, both as to muscular power and elegance, and as a foal getter, surpassed by none in our knowledge. His colts are generally large and uncommonly elegant.

Samuel Henderson, *William Smith*,
D. R. Dunlap, Capt. *J. Anderson*,
Thomas G. Polk, *John Gallant*, Esq.
Thomas B. Smartt, *J. Smith.*

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1825.

Joseph Young vs. James Means. } Attachment levied on lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Means, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, *C. C. C.*

3mt30—price adv. $4

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1825.

William L. Weddington vs. James Means. } Attachment levied on lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that James Means, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is *ordered*, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, *C. C. C.*

3mt30—price adv. $4

State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Williams and Clinton, vs. Sterling Russel. } Original Attachment.

Returned levied on one negro man, the property of the defendant.

IT is ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for three months in the *Catawba Journal*, for the defendant to appear at the February term of this court, in 1825, and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *Clerk.*

3m21.—price adv. $4.

Notice.

ALL work left with the subscriber to be repaired, and which remains on hand one year after it is finished, will be sold at Public Auction, to defray the cost of repairs.

JONAS COHEN.

Charlotte, Feb. 1, 1825.—5t22

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS on hand at this time, from 75 to 100 old Coffee Pots, Pans, Buckets, &c. &c. left in his shop to repair. The owners of the same will please call, on or before the first day of April next, pay charges and take them away, or they will be sold to the highest bidder on that day. E. M. BRONSON.

Charlottte, Feb. 1, 1825. 3t20

Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at Office of the Journal.

DESULTORY.

ST. PAUL'S SHIPWRECK.

Letter from Mr. Temple to a Clergyman in the vicinity of Boston.

MALTA, MAY 24, 1824.

My Dear Christian Brother;—You will, perhaps, think it strange that I should reside more than two entire years in the island, without visiting once, during the period, the spot where it is supposed the Apostle to the Gentiles was shipwrekeed. A few days ago, for the first time, I visited what is here called "St. Paul's Bay," distant from Valetta, the principal city in the island, about six miles. In reading the account of the Apostle's shipwreck, as it is recorded in the Acts of the Apostles, I have always encountered difficulties which I could never overcome. The difficulty of understanding this account, is much greater in our English translation than in the original. In the English we hear of their "falling into a place where the two seas met;" the original is, "esiolopon dithallasson," a place washed on both sides by the sea. On the N. W. side of St. Paul's Bay, there is a tongue of land extremely rocky, that extends half a mile perhaps or more into the sea, in a direction from S. W. to N. E. This of course, is washed on both sides, as often as the wind blows from the E. or N. E. which was anciently called Euroclydon, but at present Gregale. The sea, brought in by this wind, dashes upon the point of this tongue of land, is divided, and then sweeps along on both its sides. Upon this point, the natives say the vessel struck, and its present appearance renders the opinion highly probable to my own mind, though others might think differently. The vessel struck upon the rocks probably, for I saw no sand near the place, and I believe there is none.

Our translation informs that they discovered 'a certain creek with a shore.' This language, to me, conveys no idea. A creek without a shore would be a paradox. Who ever saw a creek without two shores! The original is not attended by this difficulty.—They discovered "keaon de tina econta argialon," a certain gulf or bay, having a shore, or a convenient landing place. Such in reality is the bay of St. Paul. It can be distinctly and easily seen from the ocean that this bay has a good and convenient shore for landing, while many other parts of the Island present to the ocean a bold and appalling shore, where it would be totally impracticable, if not impossible to land, especially during a storm.

There is a small church standing on the spot where it is said the Apostle gathered the bundle of sticks and put them on the fire, whence the viper came forth and fastened on his hand. A bundle of sticks might easily be gathered near the same spot from the branch of fig trees, growing within the neighboring enclosures.

Our visit to this bay was by water, and from nearly the same direction in which the Apostle was driven by the furious Euroclydon. This bay so well answers to the description given in the Acts, of the place where Paul was wrecked, that I can entertain no doubt that it is the same. It has, certainly, all the prominent features of the place, where the pen of inspiration informs us the ship which bore the Apostle was broken in pieces by the violence of the waves.

If we reflect on the miraculous preservation of the whole company on board, amounting to 276 persons, wrecked in a tremendous storm upon an unknown coast, the preservation of the Apostle from the mortal bite of the viper, and succeeding miracle which he afterwards wrought in the island, thus exciting universal attention, it seems to me highly probable, and almost certain, that the spot where he was wrecked, would be ever afterwards well known.

The holy Apostle and his shipwrecked companions, have gone, ages ago, to their long home; the vipers which then infested the island, have long since disappeared; but every winter hears still the loud roar of the fierce Euroclydon, and the shores feel the terrible shock of the mountain waves which it sets in motion; but alas, though the same winds still blow, and the same ocean still roasr, the same Gospel which Paul preached here, is no longer; the same Saviour whom he adored, I fear, is known and adored but by a very few.

I remain you very affectionate brother,
D. TEMPLE.

ANECDOTE OF TWO ELEPHANTS.

Not long since two elephants were taken from the menagerie of the prince of Orange, at the house in the Woods, near the Hague. The morning after their arrival in Paris these animals were put in possession of their new habitation. The first who entered was the male, (Hans,) who seemed to enter with a degree of suspicion, after having issued with precaution from his cage. His first care was to survey the place. He examined every bar with his trunk, and tried their solidity. The large screws by which they are held together, were placed on the outside; these he sought for, and having found them, tried to turn them, but was not able. When he came to the partition, or gate which divides the two apartments, he found it was only fixed by an iron bar which rose perpendicularly. He raised it with his trunk, pushed up the door, and entered into the second apartment, where he took his breakfast quietly, and appeared to be perfectly easy.

In the mean time the female (Peggy) was conducted into the first lodge. The mutual attachment of these animals was recollected, and likewise the difficulty with which they were parted, and induced to travel separately. From the time of their departure from the Hague they had not seen erch other; not even at Cambray, where they passed the winter in 1797. The joy they felt on seeing each other again was thus expressed:—When Peggy entered she uttered a cry denoting the pleasure she experienced on finding herself at liberty: She did not immediately observe Hans, who was feeding in the inner lodge; neither was he directly aware that she was so near him; but the keeper having called him he turned round, and on the instant the two elephants rushed into each other's embraces and sent forth cries of joy, so animated and so loud that they shook the whole hall. They breathed also through their trunks with such violence, that the blast resembled an impetuous gust of wind.

The joy of Peggy was the most lively; she expressed it by quickly flapping her ears, which she made to move with astonishing velocity, and drew her trunk over Hans with the utmost tenderness. She in particular put her finger (the extremity of the trunk terminates in a protuberance which stretches out in the upper side in the form of a finger, and posseses in a great degree the nicety and dexterity of that useful member) in his ear, where she kept it a long time, and after having drawn it affectionately over the whole body of Hans, she put it tenderly into her mouth. Hans did exactly the same to Peggy, but his pleasure was more concentrated. This he appeared to express by his tears, which fell from his eyes in abundance.—*London paper.*

From the Newburyport Herald.

YANKEE INGENUITY.

Nice and Ingenious Workmanship.

We have seen some specimens of uncommonly nice and ingenious workmanship and mechanical skill, made by Mr. Nathaniel Perkins of this town. They consist of a pair of scissors complete in all their parts, and of perfect construction and finish, precisely *one inch* in length; and what is still more curious, another pair of scissors equally complete and of equal finish with the first, but only *three tenths* of an inch in length. These last have a steel tag and an ivory bodkin of the same length, with them to match. The whole set being, when shown to us, contained in a needlebook of appropriate dimensions, formed one of the most beautiful collections of miniature workmanship imaginable. We recollect of seeing a card of Rogers, the Sheffield manufacturer, whose penknives and other fine cutlery are so celebrated, in which mention is made of a pair of scissors of his own manufacture, weighing only half a grain, as a *great* curiosity. The scissors made by Mr. Perkins are a still *greater* curiosity, as they weigh less than half a grain. Mr. Perkins appears to have a large share of the mechanical talent of his family; and is highly deserving of encouragement.

Resolution.—Nothing will be ever attempted if all possible objections must be first overcome.

National Legislature.

18TH CONGRESS.....SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 13.—The following message was delivered from the President of the United States, by Mr. Everett, his private secretary.

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with two resolutions of the Senate, the first of the 21st, and the second of the 23d of December last, requesting information respecting the injuries which have been sustained by our citizens by piratical depredations, and other details connected therewith, and requesting, also, information of the measures which have been adopted for the suppression of piracy, and whether, in the opinion of the Executive, it will not be necessary to adopt other means for the accomplishment of the object, and in that event, what other means it will be advisable to recur to, I herewith transmit a report from the Secretary of State, and likewise a report from the Secretary of the Navy, with the documents referred to in each.

On the very important question submitted to the Executive, as to the necessity of recurring to other and more effectual means, for the suppression of a practice so destructive to the lives and property of our citizens, I have observed that three expedients occur; one, by the pursuit of the offenders to the settled as well as unsettled parts of the Island from whence they issue; another, by reprisal on the property of the inhabitants; and the third, by a blockade of the ports of those Islands. It will be obvious that neither of those measures can be resorted to, in a spirit of amity with Spain, otherwise than in a firm belief that neither the government of Spain, nor the government of either of these Islands, has the power to suppress that atrocious practice, and that the United States interpose their aid for the accomplishment of an object which is of equal importance to them as well as to us. Acting on this principle, the facts which justify the proceeding being universally known and felt, by all engaged in commerce in that sea, it may fairly be presumed, that neither will the government of Spain, nor the government of either of those Islands complain of a resort to either of those measures, or to all of them, should such resort be necessary. It is, therefore, suggested, that a power commensurate with either resource, be granted to the Executive, to be exercised according to his discretion, and as circumstances may imperiously require. It is hoped that the manifestation of a policy so decisive, will produce the happiest result; that it will rid the seas and this hemisphere of this practice. The hope is strengthened by the belief that the government of Spain, and the government of the Islands, particularly of Cuba, whose Chief is known here, will faithfully cooperate in such measures as may be necessary for the accomplishment of this very important object. To secure such co-operation, will be the earnest desire, and, of course, the zealous and persevering efforts of the Executive.

JAMES MONROE.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JAN. 13.—Mr. Wright offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report such rules, as, in their opinion, may be proper to be observed by this House in the choice of a President of the United States, for the period of four years, from the 4th day of March next—if, on counting the votes given in the several states, in the manner prescribed in the constitution of the United States, it shall appear that no person has received a majority, of all the Electors of President and Vice-President appointed in the several states.

On motion of Mr. Mallary, the resolution was laid on the table.

FRIDAY, JAN. 14.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Post Office Department, containing a statement of the extent of each post route in the United States, the number of miles the mail is transported annually on each route, with the annual expense of transportation under existing contracts, which was referred to the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Beecher moved that the House take up the following resolution, which had been on the table for some time, waiting for a report from the Secretary of War, which was promised in a few days, but had never yet been presented:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the House what progress the Engineers have made in carrying into effect the Act of Congress of the the 3d of March, 1825, entitled, "An act to establish a National Armory on the Western Waters."

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

On the unfinished business being called up.

Mr. Webster stated that the committee rose yesterday, on the motion of the honorable Speaker, who was, of course, entitled to the floor. That gentleman was unfortunately prevented by indisposition from taking the floor to day, and he therefore hoped the bill relative to the Cumberland Road would be allowed to stand over till Monday.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL STOCK.

The House then went into committee on the bill "authorising the subscription of stock in the Dalaware and Chesapeake Canal Company," by a vote of 92—Mr. Tomlinson in the chair.

The bill, which authorises the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe, in the name of the United States, for 1500 shares in this stock, was then read.

Mr. Hemphill stated, that the amount of these 1500 shares, would be $300,000. He considered the bill of sufficient importance to justify a few remarks. A survey had been made on the route of this canal, before the revolution. The first legislative step on the subject was taken by the legislature of Maryland, which proposed to co-operrte with Delaware and Pennsylvania. In consequence of the law which was subsequently passed, two companies were formed. The subject came before Congress in 1806; and favorable reports were made in the Senate at various times, from 1806 to 1813. Several bills also passed the Senate. The House of Representatives had also had the subject before them from 1806 to 1824, and several reports in favor of the canal were made. Several bills were also reported in the House, to create stock. The state of Maryland had passed a conditional act on the subject in 1813, and the state of Pennsylvania had also acted; but no law passed which was effective in its character, until 1823. The report subsequently made by the Engineer, was fully approved of by the President. The canal is to be 60 feet wide, 18 feet deep, and 14 miles in length. Contracts have been made, the lands purchased, and the workmen commenced in April, 1824. In one part of this canal called the Deep Cut, more earth will be removed than has ever been removed, within the same space, in any part of the world. The estimates for the whole canal, are about $1,350,000; of which $700,000 have been subscribed. Nothing is now wanted for the completion of this work, but the countenance of the general government. Many persons who are ready to purchase shares, are fearful lest the work should be again suspended. The countenance of the government will remove this apprehension, and induce those persons to co-operate. In a military point of view, a channel of transportation of stores and troops, this canal is of the highest importance. The difficulty of transporting merchandise across the isthmus is very great. The completion of this work would be as beneficial to this city as to any other place. The vessels which will pass through this canal are the same as those which pass through the Dismal Swamp Canal. He had no doubt that a general system would be adopted by the United States; but there were many particular objects which might not be embraced in this general system. If a sum were distributed among the states, in the ratio of their population, Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania would not derive an equal advantage from this measure. He would not attempt to name any specific profits which may be anticipated from this canal. Under all the circumstances, he was satisfied that no loss would result from this purchase of stock, on the part of the government. It may be asked why Pennsylvania could not take the stock which yet remained of the Canal? Pennsylvania had already expended a heavy sum on internal improvement. She had made a vast extent of turnpike, and it was not to be expected that she could go beyond the line she had marked out. He concluded his remarks (which were delivered in such a low tone, that we could only catch them imperfectly) with calling on the House to suffer a vote to be taken on this bill to-day. He repelled the idea that it was not yet time to commence works of this character, as inapplicable to a country whose population exceeds ten millions. He hoped the general government would act in unison with the spirit of the nation, and make a commencement of a system which must be so eminently of advantage to the whole country.

No amendment being offered, the committee rose and reported the bill.

On motion of Mr. Cocke, the question on the engrossment of the bill, was ordered to be taken by Ayes and Noes.

The bill was then called, and there appeared—Ayes 85—Noes 82.

The bill was then ordered to be read a third time.

On motion of Mr. Van Rensselaer, it was ordered, that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday.

Mr. Storrs offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House such parts of the correspondence between the governments of the United States and Spain, relative to the piracies committed in the vicinity of the dominions of Spain, in and near the Gulf of Mexico, as it may not, in his opinion, be improper to communicate.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

NIAGARA CLAIMS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19.—A bill further to amend the act authorising the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy while in the military service of the Uinted States, and for other purposes, was read a third time and passed —Yeas 126—Nays 69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

[*From a Correspondent—by the ship President.*]

NEW-YORK, JAN. 17.

Seduction.—Last week one of the most singular cases of seduction which ever came before any jury perhaps in this country, was tried before Judge Edwards at Nisi Prius, then sitting in the City Hall. The public prints will already have given you an outline of the trial, but no report is adequate to bring to the mind a full conception of the absorbing interest which reigned in the Court House for two days, not only from the circumstances of the case, strange as they were, but also from the great display of judicial eloquence which that occasion drew forth. JANE MAURAN, the young woman who had been the object of the seduction, was the principal witness in the cause. It was an action on the case brought by the mother against the seducer, WILLIAM DAWES. When the young woman came forward to give in her evidence, every eye was cast upon her, and she seemed to shrink into the very earth before the gaze of the crowd. She was dressed in a becoming black crape gown, with a mourning shawl thrown over her shoulders. A simple green veil from a common straw hat, hung over her face, which on removal, discovered a countenance which had once been beautiful, but sorrow had snatched the roses from her cheeks. She is rather under the middle size, and betrays much fragility in her form and shape. During her examination, which lasted over two hours, she sunk under the anguish of her feelings, particularly when the cross-examining counsel, put direct and pointed questions on the principal fact in question. When she first sat down in the chair appropriated for female witnesses, it was some time before she could compose herself to the critical nature of hea situation, but by degrees she assumed a considerable portion of confidence, which supported her very well until the cross-examination commenced. She showed every symptom of modesty and decorum on the trying occasion, and during these moments of overpowering sensibility, when bursting into floods of tears, many of the jurors could not help brushing something away that trembled on their own cheeks.

Wm. Dawes, the defendant, who had been the cause of her unfortunate calamity, was sitting close by, and with a singular degree of effrontery, every now and then, whispering a new question into his counsel's ear. He is a very respectable looking man, of about 40 years of age—his hair has assumed that kind of iron grey, which stout, athletic men are seen to possess near his age. It appears that he stole into her chamber, one day in May, 1823, and accomplished his villainous purpose, when no person was in the house but herself. It was about mid-day, and a severe tooth-ache had made her retire to her own chamber for a little repose. Dawes was very intimate in the house, and was received, it appears, as a friend of the family and a suitor to the young woman in question.

The great eloquence which this cause elicited was beyond all praise. Each of the counsel shewed great ingenuity and power, but Mr. Maxwell, the district attorney, shot far beyond all his associates. He closed the summing up on the part of the plaintiff; and never did I witness a greater burst of eloquence than fell from his lips on that occasion. It was not beautiful; it was sublime. It was not tinsel imagination; it was the solemnity of passion. Mr. Maxwell is apparently heavy in his perception, but when something that interests the deeper feelings of the human breast, and the eternal principles of justice, comes with full force upon his mind, he then meets with an object that he can grapple, and rises even beyond the wants of the occasion. He poured forth the copious torrent of his indignation against the destroyer of Jane Mauran's peace and honor. He caught each circumstance in the conduct of Dawes, and raised upon it sentence by sentence, until he swept every remaining fragment of virtue that appeared in his character, and exhibited him to the court and jury in the colors of a perfect demon. Dawes had been one of the pall-bearers at the funeral of the young lady's father, who had died a short time previous to the signal calamity which befel her, and the accident was not overlooked by the scrutinizing intellect of Mr. Maxwell. He represented Dawes as availing himself of the friendship he professed to the memory of the dead father, to accomplish the ruin and destroy the honor of the living daughter. At this part of the address, which was pronounced by Mr. Maxwell with astonishing fo e and feeling, every lip trembled to the overwhelming burst of the speaker, and every eye appeared to melt before the fire of his powerful eloquence. In short, it was doubtless one of the finest specimens of eloquence which has been witnessed in this city, for a long time past; and this you will consider is no small praise in a place where Emmett is frequently seen at the bar. The verdict of the jury will also be considered, in some degree, complimentary to his eloquence. The sum of $9,000 is not given by every twelve men.

This trial has produced a great excitement in the city, and was the constant topic of conversation for several days. There is also another trial to be brought on soon, in which the same parties are concerned. This is commenced by the girl herself, against Dawes, for a breach of promise of marriage. As it is probable it will be interesting, I shall endeavor to give you an account of such portions of it as are not generally published in the newspapers.

POLICE.—A mysterious account was published a few days since, under the signature of one who signed his name John Mulligan, stating that as he and another man, whose name was Thomas Kierman, were crossing the ferry on Friday evening last, the latter fell overboard and was drowned. It was also stated that the deceased said he was to be married that evening, and had eight thousand dollars in his trunk, about which he expressed some anxiety. The deceased was also represented as having come from New-Brunswick. From the manner in which the account was published, suspicions were excited that all was not as it should be; and the police officers undertook an investigation. The result may be gathered from the following circumstances:—Several persons have been examined, and it appears that a man of the same name as the supposed deceased, a foreigner, has been engaged in the distilling business at New-Brunswick. He came to this city last week with several pipes of whiskey, and about forty fat hogs, all of which he sold, and realized the cash; and since the night spoken of above, he has not been seen. A check, however, signed by him, has been procured from New-Brunswick, and the signature is a perfect *fac simile* of his name as written in the body of the letters sent to the Daily Advertiser and Evening Post, giving an account of his being drowned. It also appears that he was engaged to be married. And it has been further ascertained that previously to leaving New-Brunswick, he tested his credit by borrowing from his friends as much money, in sums of from 50 to 150 dollars each, as he conveniently could—to the amount, already ascertained, of 12 to 1400 dollars. Nor is this all. A man answering to this description, is ascertained to have gone on board the Cortes, on the eve of the departure of that ship for Liverpool. From all these circumstances, the conclusion is irresistible that the fellow has been playing the part of a swindling knave, and has sailed for England—leaving an account of his own death to console his betrothed, and satisfy the demands of his too-confiding friends.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A new kind of Traffic.—Yesterday, a tall, grave looking fellow, from the land of Steady Habits, made application in the way of business to the keeper of Potters-field, for the purchase of two human subjects for dissection. He said he was induced by some Doctors in Connecticut, to enter into the speculation, and expected it was a good one. The keeper did not exactly feel himself authorized to trade with Jonathan, so he told him he would introduce him to somebody who better understood such business and with whom he could drive his bargain to the best advantage, and accordingly took him to the police office. He soon, however, discovered, from the interrogatories put to him by the justices, that there were doubts about his being able to accomplish his object, and that he had come on an awkward errand, which might perchance, involve him in serious difficulty. In short, he was given to understand, that although this was a great trading metropolis, where all kinds of goods and wares could be bought and sold, yet no one presumed to deal in dead human flesh. He then became exceedingly alarmed, begged pardon, and promised if they would let him go, he never would engage in such another speculation. In consideration of his ignorance and apparent simplicity, he was accordingly permitted to depart, and made off with all possible haste towards his native State.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

Fire.—We have an extra sheet from York, Upper Canada, announcing the destruction of the centre and north wing of the Parliament House, in that town. The fire broke out about midnight of the 30th ult. in the north wing, and burnt with such fury as to defeat every effort to save that wing and the main body of that extensive building. The south wing was saved by great exertion, but not until considerable injury had been done. The fire originated in the rooms appropriated to the use of Dr. Powell and his clerks, the whole of whose valuable papers are lost. The loss to the province is not less than eight thousand dollars, besides the want of a suitable place for the members of the Legislature to assemble in, at their approaching session.

From the Hallowell (Me.) Advocate.

NEW ERA IN MILLS.—Capt. William Kendall, Jr. of Waterville, has recently put into operation, an improved circular saw, adapted to mill logs of the largest size. This saw is capable of making boards at the astonishing rate of 40 to 60 superficial feet in a minute, planing them at the same time. Those who have witnessed its effects, are fully apprised of its utility, in a country abounding in pine timber, particularly as it is admirably adapted to tide waters and streams of low heads, or may be conveniently propelled by steam; three-fourths, at least, of power required in the usual way of sawing is saved by Mr. Kendall's machine, which at the same time makes smoother and better boards. About 100,000 feet have already been made, though Capt. Kendall is not prerared to make a business of sawing, till several important appendages are annexed to the machine. Circular saws have long been in use, but the peculiar construction of this saw and other parts of the machine, and its application to heavy timber, are well worthy of a patent. The ardour in which he engaged and the skill and ingenuity with which he has persevered in this new and useful invention, are worthy of commendation, and his complete success will perpetuate his fame and augment his usefulness.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

The President of the Mexican United States has adopted the truly republican practice of giving public audiences to the citizens. An official notice, in a Mexican paper, mentions that he will receive, in person, complaints, petitions, &c every day in the week except Wednesday, Saturday, and the festival days, (which include the Sabbath,) between the hours of one and half past two. It is added, that the departure of the couriers, or mails, on Wednesday and Saturday prevents his attending on those days.

We may form some idea of the state of manners and government in the Mexican territory, from the following list of offences and crimes committed in the capital, which we find successively reported in several of the latest papers we have received:

Oct. 20.—A man and a women were carried to prison wounded; and another man and woman to the hospital of San Andras, having been wounded by the first, who intended to rob them. Another man was arrested for attempting to stab an officer with a dagger. Another man was arrested for entering a house and beating a woman.

Oct. 21.—A man was carried to the hospital wounded, who did not know the person who had attacked him.

Oct. 24.—A man was taken to prison for wounding another, and two wounded women were carried to the hospital.

Oct. 25.—A corpse was found in the street, and a wounded man lying near it, who was taken to prison, having been attacked by an artilleryman.

Oct. 26.—Two men were committed to prison, one for striking a sentinel with his fist, and the other for wounding a man.

These are specimens of the daily police reports in Mexico; so that the accounts we have often received, less officially, of the frequency of murders in that country, have too much foundation. It is to be sincerely hoped that the new government will exert themselves to extend that security to the lives of their citizens, which the world has a right to expect from them. If they intend to introduce the arts and improvements of more civilized countries, by encouraging foreigners to live among them, after the example of Colombia, they will find it necessary to offer some better guarantie to their persons and property, than such daily reports as the above, or they cannot expect a very free emigration.

Relations with Spain—A resolution of the Senate, passed at the last session of Congress, called upon the President of the United States to transmit to that body information of the effect produced on our relations with Spain by the recognition of the Independent South American Governments. The documents affording that information, it will be seen by reference to the Message of the President, it was his intention to have laid before Congress in connection with the Message. That intention was accidentally not carried into effect. On the 5th of this month, they were transmitted to Congress. They make a volume of 140 printed pages.

We have turned over the leaves of this volume of documents, which we find to be at least as important as any that have been presented to congress at the present session. They consist of letters from the Secretary of State, to Mr. FORSYTH, the earliest date of which is 13th June, 1821, and of Mr. FORSYTH, to the Secretary of State; of letters which passed between Mr. ANDUAGUA, last Minister Plenipotentiary from Spain, and the Secretary of State; of letters between the Secretary of State and the present Charge des Affaires of Spain; and of more recent correspondence between the Department of State and Mr. Nelson, the present Minister of the United States to Spain.

What to do with these documents, we are at a loss to know. To publish them all is impossible; to make a selection is difficult, to say no more of it. We have no option, however, but to make selections, unless we keep our readers in total ignorance of these papers, and we believe we shall make the attempt.

The papers show a state of considerable excitement, on both sides for the last two or three years, between this Government and that of Spain. We learn from them the fact, which we were not before aware of, that the conduct of Mr. ANDUAGUA, the last Minister from Spain to this country, was considered so offensive as to have been made the subject of representation to his Government, through our Minister Mr. NELSON. *Nat. Int.*

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1825.

PIRACIES.—Mr. Barbour, chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, has reported a bill to the Senate, for the suppression of Piracy in the West-Indies. We have not room to publish it *in extenso;* but the following brief outline will afford our readers an idea of its character. It will be seen, from Mr. Monroe's message on the same subject, published in this paper, that the report of the committee is in consonance with the recommendation of the President.

Section 1st of this bill authorises the building of a number of sloops of war, not exceeding ten, to carry not less than twenty guns each, to be employed against the pirates. Section 2d, gives authority to the commanders and crews of United States' vessels, to land on the island of Cuba, or any other of the Spanish West-India islands, and pursue and capture the pirates. The authority, given to our commanders in this section, is absolutely necessary, as it is a well established fact, that the local authorities in the Spanish islands protect the pirates and share their plunder; and as long as the pirates are thus sheltered and encouraged with impunity, all other measures to suppress them will be ineffectual. Section 3d authorises the President, in case the pirates should escape from the pursuit of our officers and crews, and find refuge in any city or port of the Spanish islands, to declare the said port or city in a state of blockade, and cause it to be invested, until the pirates shall be secured and punished, or satisfaction made. Section 4th authorises armed merchant vessels to re-capture any vessel or cargo taken by the pirates, and bring them in for adjudication; and fixes the amount of salvage to be awarded to the recaptors. Section 5th gives to any merchant vessel which shall capture a piratical vessel or boat, three-fourths of its value. Section 6th prescribes the bond to be given by an armed merchant vessel, before it receives a clearance or permit from the custom-house.—This section is rendered necessary, in order to prevent an abuse of the authority given to merchant vessels to arm. Section 7th authorises the President to establish and order suitable instructions for the better governing and restraining armed merchant vessels. The remaining sections make provisions for placing on the pension list such of the officers and crews of armed merchant vessels, as may be wounded or disabled in any engagement with the pirates; and also for the support of the widows and orphans of such as may be killed in a rencounter with the pirates, or pursuit after them.

This bill will probably undergo some modifications before it becomes a law; but we trust its main features will be retained. We are under no obligations to Spain, to forbear any longer; she either wants the power or the will, to protect our merchants and seamen on her own coasts and in her own harbors; and no other alternative remains for us, but either to submit to the depredations and murders of the pirates, or take the sword of justice in our own hands, and pursue and punish these monsters in wickedness and cruelty, wherever they can be found. In choosing the latter, we should not stop a moment to inquire what other nations would think of it, or whether Spain, feeble, and degenerate, and despicable as she now is, would resent it: the protection of our citizens, the dignity of the government, and self-defence, which is paramount to every other consideration, require that measures, of a decided character, should be resorted to. Spain cannot complain, with the least color of justice; and the government will proceed with sufficient caution, to prevent any collision with other powers, or any infraction of their rights.

Seventeen pirates were executed at Port Royal, Jamaica, in the latter part of November. We observe not an English name among them—they were mostly Spaniards and Frenchmen. These wretches stated on the gallows, that it was in consequence of the facilities afforded by *the authorities of Cuba*, for the disposal of their plunder, that they were led to engage in the lawless and desperate trade of piracy. This is another, to the many "damning proofs" we have, that the pirates are protected by the officers of Spain, in their depredations and murders; and yet we are still to pursue half-way and inefficient measures, and permit these monsters, and their equally guilty abettors, to set us at defiance, because, forsooth, by adopting the decisive measures imperiously called for by the exigency of the case, we may offend "the adorable Ferdinand!" Such squeamishness, (we might say, pusillanimity) in such a case, we do hope, for the honor and dignity of Congress, will not be exhibited in that body.

The circular from the Postmaster General to mail contractors, issued, in consequence of the recent numerous failures of the mails, will doubtless awaken the energies of these gentlemen, and cause them to pay more attention to the "bond." If "no obstacles which human exertions can overcome, shall now excuse a failure," we shall probably have but few complaints to make hereafter, of the irregularity in the arrival of the mails; because it is doubtless true, that very few failures have been caused by "obstacles which human exertions" could *not* overcome. We certainly can recollect a number of instances of failures which very moderate exertions might easily have prevented.

Congress.—A bill has passed the House of Representatives, appropriating 150,000 dollars for continuing the Cumberland road, and another, authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company, to the amount of 300,000 dollars—the former passed by a vote of 97 to 72; the latter, by a vote of 113 to 74. The passage of these bills shows, that a majority of Congress firmly believe that they possess a constitutional power to make and promote internal improvements—on no other ground could they have sanctioned these appropriations. The minority say, that the constitution gives to Congress no such power; that its exercise is dangerous; that it leads directly to "consolidation;" yet it is certain that Congress has exercised this power as far back as Jefferson's administration, to go no farther, and received the sanction of that distinguished statesman, who certainly cannot be charged with being friendly to the liberal use of doubtful or constructive powers. It cannot, therefore, be said, that Congress have come to a hasty conclusion, or that the question has not been fully investigated; for the contrary is notoriously the fact: it would seem reasonable then to infer, that in appropriating the public funds to internal improvements, Congress are only exercising a power which the constitution has conferred upon them, to promote the general good. Majorities, we know, are sometimes wrong; but are minorities always right? and when any measure or principle has received the sanction of a majority, for a long series of years,—we speak in reference to this country, where discussion is free as air, and where the power to correct error or reform abuse, is ample and uncontrolled,—is not the inference a strong one, that the *minority*, not the *majority*, is in error? We sincerely believe, that it is essential to the perpetuity of the Union, that Congress should possess the power to promote objects of general utility—to make roads and canals, with the consent of the states thro' which they pass, thereby uniting more strongly the different portions of the country with each other, and removing all inducements to separation—and, in short, to do whatever the *welfare* and *safety* of the country may require. If Congress do not now possess this power, the constitution should be so amended as to confer it on them. There may be danger of a "*consolidation;*" but there is more danger to be apprehended of a *separation*.

CIRCULAR TO CONTRACTORS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, 15th January, 1825.

The Postmaster General has observed, with great regret, that the exertions of some contractors, on important mail routes, have not equalled his expectation, or the expectation of the public.

This is the season when, to avoid failures, the utmost exertions of all concerned in the transportation of the Mail, are necessary. No obstacles which human exertions can overcome, shall excuse a failure. Any want of energy in this respect, will first be noticed by the highest pecuniary penalty, and for a second failure, the contract will be forfeited. There will be no departure from this rule. Of this, those most interested may be fully assured.

On all roads which become so deep as to render the rapid progress of stages impracticable, contractors are requested to place the mail in covered sulkies, or in other vehicles better suited for the purpose, and in this manner to continue the transportation of it until the roads will admit of stages. Whatever be the condition of the route, no trip should be lost.

The sudden rise of water-courses may stop the passage of the mail; bad roads cannot cause even the failure of a trip, if the proper means be applied, with the necessary energy.

There are many roads where a stage with six or eight passengers and a large quantity of baggage, cannot travel five or six miles an hour; but there is no mail-stage road in the Union, on which the mail cannot be conveyed in a sulky or cart, as rapidly as the contract requires. If two horses to a cart do not give sufficient force, four should be applied. The transportation of the mail must not be made a secondary object—those who consider it in this light, will very soon be at liberty to bestow their undivided attention to the conveyance of passengers.

A meeting has been held in Trenton, New-Jersey, at which a number of citizens, as well as members of the Legislature attended, for the purpose of entering into some arrangement for securing to Mr. Adams the vote of that state in the House of Representatives. Accordingly, resolutions were adopted expressive of the opinion of the meeting, that Mr. Adams is the choice of the people of that state for the next President—and that they 'feel it their duty to protect their representatives from attempts at intimidation on this important question, and will support them as far as we are able, in a firm and honest endeavor to make such appointment, as according to their best judgment, will most correspond with the honor and interest of the nation.' An able address to their representatives, was drafted, in which it is shewn that the result of the electoral election displayed a decided plurality in favor of Mr. Adams, notwithstanding Gen. Jackson obtained the vote. 'The proceedings were signed by 23 members of the Legislature, and a multitude of others persons.'

Warrenton Reporter.

GEN. LAFAYETTE.—We have seen a letter from Gen. Lafayette to Mr. Macon, one of our Senators in Congress, (which he enclosed to Gov. Burton,) from which we make the following extract:

"A very extensive and not very easy plan for my grand journey has been framed; from which it results that on my leaving this place after the celebration of Gen. Washington's birth-day, with the determination of being on the 17th of June at Boston, I shall have upwards of 5,000 miles to travel, and only thirteen days rest to distribute in my visits."

The General further observes, that this plan is not yet entirely settled, and that he will write to Gov. Burton as soon as he is able to state precisely the day he will be at Raleigh. When this letter shall be received, we will inform our readers when they may expect to see the General in our city.—*Raleigh Register.*

The 8th of Januaty has, as far as we can gather from the papers, been very generally celebrated throughout the country. In this city, a party was given in honour of the day, by Maj. Gen. BROWN, which was attended by a large number of the members of both Houses of Congress, the Heads of Departments and principal officers of the government generally, and a numerous company of military and naval officers and citizens.

Nat. Journal.

According to a recent enumeraton of the inhabitants of the city of Washington, it appears that the present population amounts to16,605, exclusive of those in the fort, barracks, and navy yard, being in the public service.

So great is the difficulty of procuring seamen in New York, that the ship Constitution, Captain McRea, was compelled to leave that city for Norfolk, with only the captain, two mates, and a rigger. The Capt. arrived safely in 56 hours at Norfolk.

The Boston Centinel contains a list of the number of the manufactories in the state of Massachusetts, together with the amount of capital of each. It appears from this statement, that there are *one hundred and sixty one*, with an aggregate capital of $21,465,000.

From St. Domingo.—By an arrival at Norfolk, in 27 days from Jeremie, it is ascertained that the markets at that port were dull for all kinds of American produce; while at Port au Prince it was at a fair price and improving. The Legislature of the Island had been convened, for the purpose of prohibiting the importation of all French goods under the flag of any nation whatever.

Medical School in Boston.—The number of students attending the medical lectures of Harvard University in Boston, amounts this winter to one hunded and twenty-eight.

The expenditures of the corporation of New York, amounted last year to a sum exceeding *nine hundred thousand dollars.*

Awful Situation.—The celebrated Aaron Hill, when in Egypt, had the curiosity to examine a catacomb. He was accompaneid in his expedition by two gentlemen, and conducted by one of the natives of the country as a guide. They at length arrived at the spot, and, without taking any notice of some fellows who were sauntering about the place, descended by ropes into the vault. No sooner were they let down than they were presented with a spectacle which struck them with horror. Two gentlemen, apparently starved to death, lay before them: one of these unhappy victims had a tablet in his hand, on which was written, in a very pathetic language, the story of their lamentable fate. It seemed that they were brothers of rank and family in Venice, and having in the course of their travels intrusted themselves with one of the natives for the purpose of visiting the catacomb, the perfidious villain had left them to perish. The danger to which Mr. Hill and his friends were exposed, instantly alarmed them. They had scarce read the tale, when looking up, they beheld their inhuman guide, assisted by two others, whom they had seen near the spot, closing the entrance of the vault. They were now reduced to the utmost distress; they however drew their swords, determined to make a desperate effort to rescue themselves from a situation so appalling. With this resolution they were groping about at random, in the dark, when they were startled at the groans of some one seemingly in the agonies of death. They listened to the dismal sound, and at length by the glimmering light from the top of the catacomb, they saw a man just murdered, and a little beyond they beheld his inhuman murderers, flying with the utmost precipitation. They pursued them immediately, and though not able to come up with them, they had the good fortune to reach the opening through which the wretches escaped out of the cavern, just before they had time to roll the stone on the top of it.

A French Abbe, remarkable for his parsimony, happend to be in company where a charitable subscription was going round; the plate was brought to him, and he contributed his louis d'or. The collector not observing it, came to him a second time. "I have put in," said he. "If you say so, I will believe you," returned the collector, "though I did not see it." "I did see it," cried old Fontenelle, who was present, "but did not believe it."—Such is the importance of character.

"Sir Henry Saville," says old Aubrey, "could not abide witts; when a young scholar was recommeuded to him for a good witt—Out upon him, I'll have nothing to do with him: give me the plodding student. If I would look for witts, I would goe to Newgate—there be the witts."

Foresight.—The overthrow of some persons' fortunes and the sudden rise of those of others, are worthy subjects of reflection: consequently, says a French observer, I never give alms to a beggar without saying to him, "Friend, think of me if you happen to become Minister, a Director, or a Deputy."

The late melancholy mutiny on board the ship Globe, has operated like a firebrand at the tail of Pegasus, and set many an unfledged poet to scrambling up the steeps of Appollo's mount. Among the *verses* which the event has elicited, we have been favored with a 'poem,' the *moral* of which we publish for the author's satisfaction, viz.

"May this a warning be
to all young men who foilo the sea,
let your correction be ever so surveir,
Bear with patients and dount mutineer,"

Nantucket Inquirer.

St. Petersburg Convention.—It is stated that the number of slaves for which claims for indemnity have been presented to the Board of commissioners, now sitting at Washington, is from 3,600 to 3,700; and that the claims, inclusive of other property coming within the provisions of the treaty, amount to nearly three millions of dollars.

MARRIED,

In Anson county, on Tuesday, the 25th of January, by the Rev. Joseph Williams, Mr. Josiah Cuthbertson, to Miss Polly Harty, both of that county.

DIED,

At New-Haven, on the 8th ult. ELI WHITNEY, Esq. aged 59 years. In the death of this eminent man, not only his family and friends, but society, and the American people have sustained a heavy loss. The nation will bear its tribute of respect to his memory; for the nation has been incalculably benefited by his genius and his practical skill. The Cotton Gin was an early result of a happy application of these powers and acquirements, and it is notorious that this invention has conferred an invaluable boon on the cotton growing states. A Judge of the highest court in the nation, (himself a native and citizen of one of these states) has declared on the bench, that the benefit derived from Mr. Whitney's invention is to be estimated only by hundreds of millions of dollars. When it is considered that the population of the cotton growing states is still far below its maximum—that new states are forming and will continue to be formed, where cotton will be a staple production, and that the culture of this plant must occupy vast regions still uncultivated, both on this and on other continents, it will not appear too much to say, that Mr. Whitney has been a great benefactor of mankind, and that he was one of those uncommon men whose talents and beneficent designs contribute essentially to ameliorate the condition of the world. His name has a fair claim to be associatied with those of Watt, Arkwright, and Fulton, and will be honored when heroes and conquerors are forgotten.

DEATH OF GENERAL HARPER.

It becomes our melancholy duty to announce the sudden death of General ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, who yesterday delivered one of the most eloquent addresses to the Jury empannelled in the Henry's case, ever listened to—was last night as cheerful and animated as he always is at the Assembly—this morning ate his breakfast, and as he was reading a newspaper fell from his chair, and expired.

Baltimore Patriot.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having removed from this county, desires all persons indebted to him to close their accounts, on or before the February court in this place.

The books and papers will remain in the hands of Doctor D. T. Caldwell, who is authorised to make settlements, &c.

ROBT. M'KENZIE.

Charlotte, Jan. 28, 1825.—3t21

Windsor Chair Making Business.

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTEES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE.

Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825.—3mt32

I am in Earnest,

AND will inform those people who are indebted to me by note for beef last season, to call and lift them out of the hands of C. M. Norwood, by the tenth of this instant, or they will find them in the hands of an officer; at which time those who may be indebted by book account, may find them in the hands of said Norwood, subject to be lifted without cost until the fifteenth instant. I hope that every person who is capable of reflecting, will consider that cash alone will enable me to purchase beef; and not follow the old fable, that eaten bread is soon forgotten.

JOHN HENDERSON.

February 2, 1825.—1wp

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having this day been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Zachariah Moss, deceased; he will sell, on Monday, the 14th inst. in the town of Charlotte, N. C. the following property: four horses, and one wagon and gears, the property of said deceased.

C. ELMS, Adm'r.

Feb. 4, 1825.—2t20

NOTICE.—I request all Merchants not to deliver any of my servants goods, without an order from me.

SAM'L HENDERSON.

Feb. 4, 1825.—3t22

Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, near Chesterville, S. C. a dark bay Mare, blind in the right eye; also, saddle and bridle, and his saddle-bags, containing all his clothes, money, papers, &c. The horse, &c. were stolen by a man named John Jones, considerably advanced in years, grey-headed, thin visage, five feet seven or eight inches in height. This man had travelled with me from Augusta; and being on foot, I often permitted him to ride, while I walked. When near Chesterfield. S. C. on Thursday, the 3d instant, and near dark, I dismounted and let him take my horse and ride into the village, and having proceeded some distance ahead of him, he turned into the woods, rode off, and I have not since been able to catch him, or to obtain any information of the course he has taken.—Whoever will apprehend said thief, lodge him in jail, secure my property, and give information to me in Salisbury, so that I get them again, shall receive a reward of twenty dollars; or ten dollars for either the horse or thief.

JAMES CAVENDER.

Feb. 5, 1825.—3t21

Books.

THE following valuable BOOKS are for sale at this office, at reduced prices:

American State Papers, 10 vols.; Gillie's History of Greece, 3 do; Marshall's Life of Washington, 5 do; Bigland's View of the World, 5 do; Ferguson's Roman Republic, 3 do; Hallam's Middle Ages, 4 do; Fox's Historical Work; Bolingbroke on History; Europe from 1802 to 1815; History of North-Carolina, 2 vols.; Memoirs of William Pitt, 2 do; Court and Cabinet of James I. by Miss Aikin, 2 do; Beaujour's Sketches of the U. States; Chateaubriand's Travels; Park's do; Travels of Ali Bey, 2 vols.; McKenzie's Voyages; Hobhouse's Albania, 2 vols.; Italy, by Lady Morgan, 2 do; Life of Mary, Queen of Scotts, 2 vols.; Madam Campan's Memoirs of Mary Antoinette; Memoirs of Marchioness de Laroche Jacqueline; Biographical Sketches of eminent Lawyers, Statesmen and men of letters; Capt. Tuckey's Expedition to Africa; O'Riley's Greenland; Capt. Porter's Journal; Journal of Las Cases, 8 vols.; Napoleon in Exile, 2 vols.; Life of Patrick Henry; Life of Fulton; Life of Fennel; Memoirs of Napoleon; Nichol's Recollections; Herriott's Struggles; do Travels, 2 vols.; Life of Cowper, 2 vols.; Raffle's Tour; Ten Years' Exile; Resources of the Britiah Empire; Pitkin's Statistics of the United States; Military and Naval Letters; Delaplaine's Repository, 2 Nos.; Police of the City of London; do of the Thames; Emporium of Arts and Sciences; British Poets, elegantly bound, 25 vols.; British Prose Writers, 8 vols.; 38 Nos. Percy Anecdotes; Clarkson on the Slave Trade, 2 vols.; Conversations on Political Economy; Erskine's Speeches, 2 vols.; Southey's Life of Wesley, 2 do; Life of Calvin; do of Knox; Bishop Taylor's Sermons, 3 vols.; Chalmer's do; Chalmer's Commercial Discourses; Christian Morals; Masonic Minstrel; Freemason's Magazine; Pioneers; Echo; Baltimore Conspiracy; Mayo's Mythology; Wilson on Grammar; Art of prolonging life; Cobbet's Year's residence in America; Maternal Solicitude; Sporting Anecdotes; Cæsar Delphini; Horace Delphini; Bell's Letters concerning the disease of the Urethra; Loves of the Angels, Tom Quib's Memorial, No Fiction, 2 vols. Velvet Cushion, The Privateer, 2 vols. Anastasius, Death bed Confessions of Lady Guernsey, Seventy-Six, Bannockburn, Peveril of the Peak, King of the Peak, Castles in the Air, Pen Owen, Sir Andrew Wilie, The Antiquary, Fortunes of Nigel, Quentin Durward, The Entail, Koningsmarke, or a Tale of the New World, Tales of the Manor, Justinia, St. Ronan's Well, Spectre of the Forest, Pirate, Logan, Kenilworth, The Cavalier, The Wilderness, Tales of My Landlord, The Abbot, &c. &c.

Also, English, Dutch, and Opaque dressed Quills, of a superior quality, Blank Cards, large and small, &c. &c.

Apprentices Wanted.

TWO apprentices, from 15 to 17 years of age, will be taken to the Carriage Making Business, if application be made soon. Such as can come well recommended for sobriety and industry, will meet with suitable encouragement, on applying to the subscribers.

SPENCER & MERRILLS.

Charlotte, January 29, 1825.—3t20

POETRY.

LAYS OF THE EARLY MARTYRS.

The Maiden to her Apostate Lover.

Live—if thou wilt deny thy God,
Thy plighted bride betray,
And from the path thy fathers trod,
A recreant turn away;
Yes—live—since for a few short years
Of sorrow, toil, and care,
Thou canst forget a mother's tears,
A father's parting prayer.

I scarce had wept to see thee bear
The doom thy sires have borne;
To die the death—and dying hear
The crowd's unfeeling scorn;
Then but a few short hours were thine
To bow beneath the rod,
Till thou hadst won a wreath divine,
And reached the throne of God.

Live then—nor think of her who dies—
Whose keenest pang must be,
Though plighted thine by fondest ties,
She may not die with thee!
Yes—live—but not to feel thy breast
With hopeless anguish riven;
Live, that thy guilt may be confessed,
Repented, and forgiven.

HISTORICAL.

BATTLE AT RAMSOURS.

FOUGHT ON THE 20TH JUNE, 1780.

(CONCLUDED.)

In pursuance of the orders given to colonel Locke and other officers at Mallard's creek on the 14th, they severally collected as many men as they could; and on the morning of the 18th, major Wilson, with 65 men, passed the Catawba at Tool's ford, and joined major M'Dowell, with 25 men. They passed up the river at right angles with the position of the tories, to join the detachment of the friends who were assembling at the upper fords. At M'Ewen's ford being joined by captain Falls, with forty men under his command, they continued their march up the east side of Mountain creek; and on Monday, the 19th, they joined colonel Locke, captain Brandon, and other officers, with two hundred and seventy men. The whole force united amounted to four hundred. They encamped on Mountain creek, sixteen miles from Ramsour's. The officers met in council, and they were unanimous in the opinion, that it would be unsafe to remain in that position, as the tories could attack them after a march of a few hours, and from the inferiority of their force, they had no doubt the tories would march on them as soon as they learned where they were.

It was first proposed that they should recross the Catawba at Sherrill's ford, six miles in their rear, and wait for reinforcements, believing that with their force they could prevent the tories from crossing. To this it was objected, that a retrograde movement would embolden the tories, whose numbers were increasing as fast as probably their own numbers would encrease after they had recrossed the river, and no additional security could therefore be obtained by such a movement.

It was next proposed, that they should march directly down the river and join general Rutherford, who was then distant from them about thirty-five miles. It was said this movement could be made without risk, as in making it, they would not be nearer to Ramsour's than they were. To this prudent proposition it was objected that nearly all the effective whigs of that section of the country were from home, either with them or general Rutherford, and such a movement would leave their families unprotected and their houses exposed to pillage; that it would be also a dangerous movement to themselves, as the tories might be in motion, and they might encounter them in their march. It was insinuated that these propositions proceeded, if not from fear, at least from an unwillingness to meet the tories, and therefore,

A third proposition was made, which was, that notwithstanding their disparity of force, they should march during the night and attack the tories in their camp early next morning. It was said that the tories, being ignorant of their force and suddenly attacked, could be easily routed. The more prudent members of the council could not brook the insinuation of cowardice, and trusting to that fortune which sometimes crowns even rashness with success, it was unanimously resolved immediately to march, and at day-break attack the tories. Colonel Johnston being well acquainted with the country, was instantly despatched to apprise general Rutherford of this resolution.

Late in the evening they commenced their march from Mountain creek, and passing down the south side of the mountain, they halted at the west end of it about an hour in the night, and the officers convened to determine on the plan of attack. It was agreed that the companies commanded by captains Falls, M'Dowell, and Brandon, should act on horseback and go in front: no other arrangements were made, and it was left to the officers to be governed by circumstances after they should reach the enemy. They resumed their march, and arrived within a mile of the enemy's camp at day-break.

The tories were encamped on a hill, three hundred yards east of Ramsour's mill, and half a mile north of the present flourishing village of Lincolnton. The ridge stretched nearly to the east on the south-side of the mill pond, and the road leading to the Tuckasege ford by the mill, crosses the point of the ridge in a north western direction. The tories occupied an excellent position on the summit of the ridge; their right on the road fronting the south. The ridge has a very gentle slope, and was then interspersed with only a few trees, and the fire of the tories had full rake in front for more than two hundred yards. The foot of the ridge was bounded by a glade, the side of which was covered with bushes. The road passed the western end of the glade, at right angles; opposite the centre of the line and on this road a fence extended from the glade to a point opposite the right of the line—the picquet guard, twelve in number, were stationed on the road, two hundred and fifty yards south of the glade, and six hundred yards from the encampment.

The companies of captains Falls, M'Dowell, and Brandon, being mounted; the other troops under colonel Locke, were arranged in the road, two deep, behind them, and without any other organization or orders, they were marched to battle. When the horsemen came within sight of the picquet, they plainly perceived that their approach had not been anticipated. The picquet fired and fled towards their camp. The horsemen pursued, and turning to the right out of the road, they rode up within thirty steps of the line and fired at the tories, who being in confusion, had not completely formed their line; but seeing only a few men assailing them, they quickly recovered from their panic and poured in a destructive fire, which obliged the horsemen to retreat. They retreated in disorder, passing through the infantry, who were advancing; several of the infantry joined them and never came into action. At a convenient distance the greater part of the horsemen rallied, and returning to the fight, exerted themselves with spirit during its continuance. The infantry hurried to keep near the horsemen in pursuit of the picquet, and their movements being very irregular, their files were opened six or eight steps, and when the front approached the tories, the rear was eighty poles back.

The tories seeing the effect of their fire, came down the hill a little distance and were in fair view. The infantry of the whigs kept the road to the point between the glade and the corner of the fence, opposite the centre of the tories. Here the action was renewed; the front fired several times before the rear came up. The tories being on their left, they deployed to the right in front of the glade, and came into action without order or system. In some places they were crowded together in each other's way; in other places there were none. As the rear came up they occupied those places, and the line gradually extending, the action became general and obstinate on both sides. In a few minutes the tories began to retire to their position on the top of the ridge, and soon fell back a little behind the ridge to shelter part of their bodies from the fire of the whigs who were fairly exposed to their fire. In this situation their fire became so destructive, that the whigs fell back to the bushes near the glade, and the tories leaving their safe position, pursued them half way down the ridge. At this moment captain Harden led a party of whigs into the field, and under cover of the fence kept up a galling fire on the right flank of the tories: and some of the whigs discovering that the ground on their right was more favorable to protect them from the fire of the tories, obliqued in that direction towards the east end of the glade. This movement gave their line the proper extension. They continued to oblique until they turned the left flank of the tories; and the contest being well maintained in the centre, the tories began to retreat up the ridge. They found part of their position occupied by the whigs. In that quarter the action became close, and the parties mixed together in two instances, and having no bayonets, they struck at each other with the butts of their guns.* In this strange contest several of the tories were taken prisoners, and others of them divesting themselves of their mark of distinction, (which was a twig of green pine top stuck in their hats) intermixed with the whigs, and all being in their common dress, they escaped unnoticed.

The tories finding the left of their position in possession of the whigs, and their centre being closely pressed, retreated down the ridge towards the mill, exposed to the fire of the centre, and of captain Hardin's company behind the fences. The whigs pursued until they got entire possession of the ridge, when they perceived to their astonishment that the tories had collected in force on the other side of the creek, beyond the mill. They expected the fight would be renewed and attempted to form a line; but only eighty-six men could be paraded. Some were scattered during the action, others were attending to their wounded friends, and after repeated efforts not more than an hundred and ten could be collected.

In this perilous situation of things, it was resolved that major Wilson and captain William Alexander, of Rowan, should hasten to general Rutherford and urge him to press forward to their assistance. Rutherford had marched early in the morning, and at the distance of six or seven miles from Ramsour's, was met by Wilson and Alexander. Major Davis' cavalry were started at full gallop, and colonel Davidson's infantry were ordered to hasten on with all possible speed. At the end of two miles they were met by others from the battle, who informed them that the tories had retreated. The march was continued, and the troops arrived on the ground two hours after the battle had closed. The dead and most of the wounded were still lying where they fell.

As soon as the action began, those of the tories who had no arms, and several who had returned across the creek. They were joined by others when they were first beaten back up the ridge, and by two hundred that were well armed, who had arrived two days before from Lower creek, in Burke county, under captains Whiston and Murray. Col. Moore and major Welch soon joined them, and those of the tories who continued the fight to the last, crossed the creek and joined them as soon as the whigs got possession of the ridge. Believing that they were completely beaten, they formed a stratagem to secure their retreat. About the time that Wilson and Alexander were despatched to general Rutherford, they sent in a flag under a pretence of proposing a suspension of hostilities, to make arrangements for taking care of the wounded and burying the dead. To prevent the flag officer from perceiving their small number, major James Rutherford† and another officer were ordered to meet him a short distance in front of the line. The proposition being made, maj. Rutherford demanded that the tories should surrender as prisoners within ten minutes, and then the arrangements should be made which were requested. In the meantime Moore and Welsh gave orders, that such of their men as were on foot, or had inferior horses, should move off singly as fast as they could; and when the flag returned, not more than fifty remained. They immediately fled. Moore with thirty men reached the British army at Camden, when he was threatened with a trial by a court martial for disobedience of orders, in attempting to embody the royalists before the time appointed by the commander in chief. He was treated with disrespect by the British officers, and held in a state of disagreeable suspense; but it was at length deemed impolitic to order him before a court martial.

As there was no organization of either party, nor regular returns made after the action, the loss could not be ascertained with correctness. Fifty-six lay dead on the side of the ridge where the heat of the action prevailed; many lay scattered on the flanks, and over the ridge towards the mill. It is believed that seventy were killed, and that the loss on each side was nearly equal. About an hundred men on each side were wounded, and fifty tories were taken prisoners. The men had no uniform and it could not be told to which party many of the dead belonged. Most of the whigs wore a piece of white paper on their hats in front, and many of the men on each side being excellent riflemen, this paper was a mark at which the tories often fired, and several of the whigs were shot in the head. The trees behind which both whigs and tories occasionally took shelter, were grazed by the balls; and one tree in particular, on the left of the tory line, at the root of which two brothers lay dead, was grazed by three balls one side, and by two on the other.

In this battle neighbors, near relations, and personal friends fought against each other, and as the smoke would from time to time blow off, they could recognise each other. In the evening, and on the next day, the relations and friends of the dead and wounded came in, and a scene was witnessed truly afflicting to the feelings of humanity.

After the action commenced, scarcely any orders were given by the officers. They fought like common soldiers and animated their men by their example, and they suffered severely. Captains Falls, Dobon, Smith, Bowman and Armstrong were killed; and captains Houston and M'Kissick wounded. Of the tories captains Cumberland, Murray and Worlock were killed; and captain Carpenter wounded. Few either of the officers or men had ever been in battle before.

* A German, in the ranks of the tories, meeting close with an acquaintance before he discovered him, exclaimed, "Hey, Pilly! why, are you here? well, I would not hurt one hair on your head, because I has never known any harm of you, only that you was a Rebel." Billy, who was not quite so generous, and whose gun was empty, made a stroke at his head with the butt of it, but missed him—"Hoh," said his antagonist, "stob—stob—stob—I ish not a going to stand still and be kilt, like a dem fool, neider," and made a blow at Billy, which he dodged; but his comrade, whose gun was loaded, clapped his muzzle close to him, and killed the poor Dutchman.

† Son of the general. He was killed at the battle of the Eutaws.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

CURIOUS LEGAL FACT.

We do not recollect a more striking instance than the following, of unscrupulousness, (if we may use such a word,) assurance and ingenuity in an advocate.

About seventy years ago the celebrated "Counsellor" Costello was in his zenith at the Irish Bar, where he was unrivalled for wit, acuteness, and propensity of brogue. His practice lay considerably in the criminal Courts, where by his ingenuity he enabled many deserving culprits to evade the well earned punishment of the law. He was one day summoned to Newgate in a great hurry, and in a case of great emergeney. The safe or strong box of the bank of Glendowr & Co. had been plundered to an immense amount. Suspicion had fallen upon the deputy cashier, who was in consequence arrested and sent to prison, inside of the walls of which he had not been ten minutes, before he was advised by his fellow prisoner (whom on his entrance he had conciliated by "coming down" handsomely) to send for "Counsellor" Costello, who would, if any man could, save his life. It was in obedience to this summons that the 'Counsellor' repaired to Newgate—a practice not very general here, perhaps, but not at all unusual in Dublin.

'I am told you are committed for purloining 10,000 guineas, my dear?' said the Counsellor as he entered the cell.

'I am.'

'Are you guilty?'

'Sir!'

'Have you the *arogavn sheese?*'

'I don't understand you.'

'Did you do the thing?'

'Sir, you insult me by your suspicions.'

'Then by J—s you'll be hanged'—and the Counsellor took his hat.

'Hold, Sir,' said the prisoner—who after a little hesitation confessed that he was able to pay the Counsellor a thousand guineas if he should procure his acquittal—the bargain was struck and the Counsellor took his leave.

Costello immediately repaired to the Crown Office, in Dublin, from which his client had been committed. The Sitting Magistrate was still on the Bench.

'Good-morrow, Mr. Alderman,' said the Counsellor, as he entered—'is there any thing new to-day—any thing stirring in my way?'

'Yes, a most extraordinary case has occurred. One of Glendowr's clerks has abstracted from the strong box of the bank ten bags, each containing 1000 guineas in gold. He was arrested this morning; some of the property was found on him, and has been sworn to. I sent him to Newgate about half an hour since, and he'll certainly swing after the next commision,' (Old Bailey Sessions.)

'The property sworn to! Why, Zounds, how can that be? One guinea is like another, and—

'True, true; but with the guineas the fellow stole some foreign gold coins, one of which, a broad Dutch piece, was found on him when he was arrested; it has been identified by the chief cashier; so you will admit he has no chance of escape. Here it is,' and he handed the coin to the Counsellor.

Costello took the piece of money into his hands, looked at it most attentively, turned it in his hand, and, after considering it with the air of a virtuoso, returned it to the Alderman, with 'Upon my conscience, as clear a case as ever I met.' After some unimportant conversation he withdrew, went home, and by the packet, which sailed that night, he despatched a trusty messenger to Amsterdam, with certain instructions, and a strict injunction to be back in Dublin within three weeks, at the end of which the Commission of Oyer and Terminer was to commence.—The man succeeded in the object of his mission, and returned to Dublin on the very morning of the day appointed for the trial of his master's client.

The prisoner was put upon trial.—The principal Cashier of Glendowr and Co. proved the circumstances of the robbery as narrated by the Alderman to Costello, adding that the robber (who could be none but the prisoner) had substituted ten bags of halfpence for those of gold which he had stolen.—The Dutch piece was then handed to the witness by the Counsel for the prosecution; he identified it as the property of his employers.—This evidence was deemed conclusive—the prisoner's countenance changed—the Jury indicated by their gestures that they were satisfied; the witness was descending from *the table*,* when Costello exclamed—

'Stop, young man, a word with you. I will thank for that gold piece, Mr.—' (to the Counsel for the prosecution, who handed it to him) he looked at it, rubbed it on the sleeve of his well worn coat, and then, turning to the witness, said, holding the piece of money in his fingers—'and you positively swear this is the identical piece of gold which was in the strong box of Glendowr & Co.?

'I do.'

'Have a care, young man, look at it again,' said Costello, offering it to the witness, but, letting it fall into his hat, which lay before him on the table. 'I beg your pardon,' said he, taking up and handing the coin to the witness—'You are sure that it is the identical piece of money?'

'I am.

'You are positive? Look at it again.'

'I do; and swear it is the identical piece.'

'And *this?*' said the Counsellor, taking another and a similar piece from his hat—

The witness was petrified.

Costello had at the Crown Office impressed upon his mind the date and effigies of the gold piece shown him, and it was to procure some similar coins that he had sent to Holland.

'And *this?*' continued he—'and this—and this?' taking a fresh piece from his hat at each question.

The witness was struck dumb. The prisoner was immediately acquitted.

* The witnesses in the Irish Courts give their evidence from the table on which they stand, and not from witness boxes as in this country.

Burns was never in Greenock but once, and that was when about to take his passage to the West Indies. On that occasion, however, his satirical spirit gave birth to one caustic remark, which is too good to be lost, and has not yet, as far as we recollect, appeared elsewhere. Having gone down to the harbor, to view the ship which he had destined to carry him from his native shores, he arrived just as a gentleman, going on board on the same errand, had the misfortune to stumble, and fall into the water between the ship's side and the quay. By the intrepidity and exertions of a seaman, who instantly plunged in after him, he was saved from drowning and brought on board with no other injury save a sound ducking. The rescue, however, demanded a signal display of his liberality towards his preserver, and turning round, he, with no small ostentation, tendered him the mighty sum of *sixpence*, as the reward of his courage and humanity. The by-standers were astonished, and inveighed loudly against such unparalleled meanness. Burns alone remained silent, but when pressed to give his opinion of the act—"Why," said he, "the gentleman is surely the best judge of the *value* of his own life."

Greenock Adv.